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## PRODUCTION OF SHORT-WAVE COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED

G. Kostandi Amateur Station UALAA

During the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan our industry mastered the technique of manufacturing many types of radios, from miniature Moscovich receivers to television sets. But, in spite of these successes, we have not solved the problems relating to the manufacture of receivers intended for short-wave communication hookups between various departments and ministries, and also between

In the postwar period, short-wave communications are becoming more and more important in many fields of the national economy and in the rapidly developing amateur radio movement. Until now, however, not even one plant of the MPSS (Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry) has designed or mastered the manufacture of semiprofessional, mass-produced short-wave receivers.

The Leningrad Municipal Dosarm Radio Club and the Leningrad Division of the All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov are advocating the immediate manufacture of at least two types of short-wave receivers, possibly one first-class and one second-class receiver, by MPSS plants. The first-class receiver should be designed for use in the radio centers of departments and ministries, and for collective Dosarm club stations.

The second-class receiver should be mass-produced and designed for use in all secondary communications links, on expeditions, in amateur radio stations, radio club receiving centers, and primary Dosarm organizations.

The first-class receiver (tuning range 1.5-30 Mc) should have a crystal band filter (6J7 tube and 500 kc crystal in the crystal calibrator), 6AZh5 RF amplifier, 6AlO heptode mixer, 6J7 first local oscillator (first IF = 1 Mc), 6K12B IF amplifier, 6AlO mixer (6J5 second local oscillator, crystal-controlled,

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with second IF = 120 kc), 2 6K12B IF amplifiers, 6X6 second detector and AVC (6J5 third oscillator with 2 crystals -- 119 and 121 kc, or with variable tuning), 6X6 noise limiter, 6N8 in S-meter circuit, 6SJ7 first audio, and a 6V6 second audio amplifier.

The second-class receiver (tuning range 1.5-30 Mc) should have a crystal filter, 6AZh5 RF amplifier, 6Al0 mixer, 6J5 local oscillator, with IF = 465 or 1000 kc, 6Kl2 IF amplifier (1 or 2 stages), 6J5 second local oscillator, 6B8 or 6G7 second detector, AVC and first audio, and a 6V6 audio output.

Both of these receivers should be designed in battery and ac variants. The second-class receiver should be of relatively simple design with emphasis on ease of maintenance and adjustment.

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